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Norwich, Saturday, April 6, 1912.

HIS BROKEN PLEDGE.

On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL I BE A CANDIDATE FOR OR ACCEPT ANOTHER NOMINATION.—Theodore Roosevelt, November 8, 1904.

I HAVE NOT CHANGED AND SHALL NOT CHANGE THAT DECISION THIS ANNOUNCED.

—Theodore Roosevelt, December 11, 1907.

I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT IF IT IS TENDERED TO ME.

—Theodore Roosevelt, February 24, 1912.

ARE THE DEMOCRATS SINCERE?

Everything is supposed to be fair in love, war and politics, but it seems that the courtesy or good policy side of the game is being played to the limit among the democrats this year. It surely is a peculiar situation and lacks an explanation from the candidates, though warning off all indications of unpopularity might be the answer. Governor Poes of Massachusetts has backed and filled and finally announced his withdrawal from the presidential primary, urging his supporters to consider themselves unpenged. He prefers to sit on the fence and watch the fun, knowing that the vote for him could not be compulsory. In New Jersey Champ Clark declines to allow his name to be used in the primary out of "professional" courtesy to Wilson. It is supposed, he probably figures he would lose any way, so he'd put up no fight. This leaves Wilson the clear track, and according to his statement, he declines to allow his name to be used in need of similar treatment from the others, for his funds have become bankrupt four times since the campaign opened. Out in Illinois Harmon will not go on the primary ballot, leaving the democrats to declare between Clark and Wilson, though Harmon is said to be the most popular there. This would seem to bear out the claim of the triple opposition to Wilson by having the supporters of those three unite on Clark as against Wilson.

TARIFF REVISION AND REFORM.

With all of Colonel Roosevelt's talk on the revision of the tariff, an effort to cast reflection on the present administration, he fails to hit the nail on the head in any definite statement, holding rather to a general claim in that regard. President Taft not only showed his hand but his heart in the address before the Cotton Manufacturers' association, when he renewed his plea for tariff revision only by the tariff board to insure its being accomplished on scientific lines. He rightly declared that the taking away of a protective tariff would disrupt the whole business foundation of the country. Reform, he says, are all right if they are real reforms, but the things which make the most for happiness are good business and prosperity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Happy thought for today: The Easter hat is not the chief end or aim of this great festival.

An effort is to be made to put the lid on Savin Rock. To do it effectively it will have to be treated like Pompeii was.

When the force of the federal patronage was back of him, Colonel Roosevelt didn't feel inclined to condemn it.

The entrance of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. into Wall street ought to attract the Colonel's attention for a few days at least.

The German government in imposing a tax on cats will have no trouble securing applicants for the office of cat wardens.

The Industrial Workers' union instead of the Industrial Workers of the World would seem to be a more appropriate name.

The baseball fever is contagious and infectious, but the health officers make no fuss about it. They shout, "Play ball!" with the rest.

The voters of Milwaukee have decided to try and save the city once more. They have elected a full ticket to govern the city.

Science comes to the front now to say that microbes release the buds on the trees, not the sun. We shall cling to the idea that the sun has a hand in it.

A Massachusetts man says there seems to be no April fools' day these days. The matter alluded to in 3 Chronicles, 27th chapter, 15th and 16th verses.

John Burroughs, the celebrated naturalist, has just charged upon his 60th birthday. He claims to have "more years to his credit than just over for any year of his life."

The Athens of Virginia have just at present, are said to be sick and nervous. The first families of the state. It is pleasing to know that their ancestors will not learn of it.

THE MAGDALENA BAY QUESTION

In a few days President Taft will have something to say relative to the Magdalena bay question, in answer to Senator Lodge's resolution of inquiry. That he will answer it in a manner which will put a stop to the frequent scores on that subject is believed to be a certainty. Every now and then an effort is made to stir up trouble over that claim that the Japanese are endeavoring to get a naval base at that advantageous spot, and attention has to be given it because of the admirable location for such a coaling station on this continent. In view of the conditions in Mexico, however, at least of Japanese subsidized steamship lines to get an option on that vantage point, whether for business or naval purposes, the need of frustrated any such deal between Mexico and Japan is apparent. It was supposed that Mexico had answered the question a while ago, when denial was made that any deal with Japan had been or could be consummated. Had rumors now return with insistent claims that options have been given for the use of the bay, the situation, and it will end the matter. It will prove both valuable and timely. It will also serve as a deterrent to any others who might have an eye to such a deal and restore the peace of mind to the nervous.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

The market of the cotton mills is being increased by the demand for American cottons in foreign countries, which shows a remarkable gain. The average value of goods exported from the United States in February were 50 per cent. larger than in February of last year, and for the eight months ending with February, the value of goods exported was \$7,000,000 better than 1910, which corresponds to that at the end of the fiscal year, barring 1905 and 1906, a new high record will be established. Better prices count for considerable in the value of the exports this year, the average value of a yard being 6.5 cents, while in 1906, when 31 million yards were exported, the average value a yard was 5.95 cents.

The gain in exports is particularly marked in the case of China, which is proving, as has in the past, to be the most important market for the purchase of cotton goods. The exports there tripled in the past year, while to Canada there was nearly twice as much sent as in the previous year. This, with the increase to the Philippines, Central American states, Cuba and the West Indies, shows the constantly increasing demand for the product of the United States mills.

THE PERSONAL TAX.

At this season interest is centered in the personal tax collection, and it is a question which strikes about all communities alike. It causes a strong opposition from those who are in no other way a direct taxpayer, so strong that there was for a time an eagerness for the repeal of the law. The personal tax is a tax on the income of the individual, and it is paid by all between the ages of 18 and 60 are included in the assessment and are supposed to pay their \$2 unless they can show a reason why they should not. Taxation is never popular in any form, but it is necessary, and the fact that this personal tax covers a larger number of people than the old communication tax, and reaches those who in no other way would be contributing to the support of the government, makes it more equal and just.

Many regular taxpayers have expressed themselves as pleased to pay the tax from that viewpoint alone, that it includes what might be termed the population, which is steadily changing.

It is interesting to note the city and town officials cry for improvements of various kinds and vote the extra tax to meet them, knowing full well that the drain will not come from them, but the personal tax reaches this portion of the population. Some men about the state have threatened to use the repeal of this law as their platform for election to the legislature, but such would be working against any community's interest.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Broad and butter men are too common. The man who puts the word there is in him into his work usually gets promoted when promotions are in order, and sees his pay advancing. He hasn't time to think he is a wage-slave, or to be grumbling about his inadequate pay. He feels as if he should work with all the attention to details he would were he working for himself; and, by the way, this is the one way a workman does of responsibility and liberal wages. He not only sees his employer has all the time that is due him, but the little little economies are attended to which make him a desirable and profitable hand. The men who watch the clock and are particular to do a profitable day's work are the ones always changing places and always poor.

Somewhere I have had to do my re-forming in life pretty often; and I do not have to wait to be advised or hypnotized for the signals of life to every living soul are positive, and when heeded they mean betterment. They come often than four times a day, and they are for the betterment of the soul. But what of this? The woman does it her way, and then some one who has helped her criticize her for foolishness. She doesn't see a half dollar often or a free half day, so she rushes for a time, and she shows in a 10 cents for a trolley ride, to cents for the moving picture show, 10 cents for ice cream, 5 cents for candy for the children, and 15 cents for a prettily doll for the baby. She had a profitable half day out and made her whole household happy. Then she may have gained more than three dollars in the end, but she has lost the pleasure of making what money she has in future so far. I do not think the money was squandered—the dollar spread over considerable ground and it meant so much to the family that I feel that it would be pleasant to make it good. We should be glad to give the poor their little pleasures—we better O. K. them.

It is singular how people delay making will. They do not like to contemplate or anticipate the day when a wakeful sleep shall fall upon their mortal form and what will be the result of their little pleasures? It ought to be a pleasant duty to provide for the future well-being of those we love, or to extend bounty to those who are sympathetic or pity, or to provide for the advancement of those who are so unfortunate that they cannot do it without assistance. Great wrongs have been done and will result from a misconception of this duty and its neglect until it is too late. How often large accumulations of money are distributed to persons whom the testator held in contempt, or are squandered in the hands of the unworthy heirs because the testator was not able to make a will in time. It is not able to take care of property, and wrangling heirs are constantly dividing the estate. The courts are crowded with lawsuits from those who associate with, and when they are grown up wonder how on earth they ever came to so lack them. Some people have company manners, and neither think manners at home are necessary. Good manners and good sense are at all times and in all places. They even put a finishing touch upon piety. They improve one's personality, and they make a favorable impression which opens wider the door of opportunity. They do not cost anything to speak of—they are always attractive.

SUNDAY MORNING TALK

THE SUPREME VALUE.

"What is man that thou art mindful of him?" exclaimed a thinker of long ago. He was perfectly right. He was a brilliant sky when the words sprang to his lips. Considering the heavens, the work of God's fingers, the moon and the stars that he had ordered, he felt his own insignificance. The world of that day was small in comparison with the cosmos that modern science has revealed, but it was big enough to make a man feel like a pigmy.

The immensity of the universe as we know it today gives fresh point to the psalmist's old question. The photograph camera put behind the lens of the world, no jot of its energy is hundred million worlds that average as large or larger than the one on which we live. Reckoned in the total scheme of things, our earth is but a puny satellite of a single, not very important sun. The nearest of the fixed stars lies at such a distance in

space that light, traveling at the velocity of 186,000 miles per second, would take over four years in crossing the space between it and us. Verily a human being is much less than a speck in the immensity of the universe.

The impression all this makes on some minds is simply that of despair. In certain moods we feel that so tiny a being as man has no essential worth and no special significance. It is on record that considerations like these momentarily shook the faith of Daniel Webster.

But such thoughts do not worry the psalmist. By way of reply to his own question he sets forth the item in man's unique dignity. "Thou hast made him a little lower than God, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou hast put all things under his feet."

As a sentient being, sharing the nature of the Creator, impelled by thoughts, hopes and affections, man is the greatest thing in creation. He represents the goal of the great cosmic process beginning at the time when spirit mist first revolved in space. He is the product that evolution has had in mind from the first. Nothing in creation is so high as thought, will and affection; and these are attributes of the spirit of man. As Pascal says, "The mountain may crush me but the mountain does not know that it has crushed me while dying. I weigh its masses and measure its law."

When one of the heavenly bodies, having run its course, grows old and cold, or meets in terrific collision some other world, no jot of its energy is destroyed nor particle of its matter wasted. If there is one law to which science is committed, a law obtaining to the uttermost reaches of the universe, it is the law of the conservation both of matter and of force. The universe is prodigious but there is no

APRIL FOOL DAY

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

Why is this name given to the first day of April, and why should April be any different from those of other days? We all know the old custom of keeping at court and in high circles a jester to whom the name of "fool" was given, who was allowed to do as he pleased, and who was to furnish amusement for the family and their guests. A strange combination of wisdom and foolishness he often proved himself, and in dress and manner and speech seems to have been the origin of the modern circus clown. We read, too, of the court fools' day when masquerades and all sorts of nonsense paraded the streets and played their pranks on the crowd of lookers-on. That affair seems to have transpired on the first of January instead of coming in April.

The word "fool" follows each other in rapid succession in the early part of the Fourth of July parade of antiquities and horrors "which must know the old ancient mummies. After this in the antique parade of the Fourth of July, we find all sorts of things, from the most modern to the most ancient, and from the most valuable to the most worthless. It is a strange sight to see a crowd of people, many of them of the most educated and refined, looking on at a parade of such things. It is a strange sight to see a crowd of people, many of them of the most educated and refined, looking on at a parade of such things.

A favorite question among the children is, "Did you know that the children must have some fun?" Very true, but these practices are not confined to the boys and girls. Their grown-up acquaintances are just as much as they are to the truth of the saying, "A little nonsense, now and then, is the sweetest of sense." It is a fact that a little nonsense, now and then, is the sweetest of sense. It is a fact that a little nonsense, now and then, is the sweetest of sense.

Even our staid, dignified Bulletin has been guilty of perpetrating its joke on April Fools' Day. Well do I remember the eagerness with which the entire paper was scanned to find the concealed joke, sure to be somewhere among its paragraphs. There must be more than a little mischief in the crowd of glib readers who were the yearly victims of the practice, and went to the place indicated only to see in each other's face the reflection of their own chagrin, as they realized the result of an April Fool joke. Are they cured of the fever? Nay, no, for the next year finds them drawn by an overweening curiosity to some center of attraction only to realize again their lack of wisdom.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Governor Baldwin will get the complimentary vote of Connecticut in the democratic convention, but the idea of voting for him on every ballot is too sudden. A situation might develop that would make such a thing possible, but the people are not expecting it.—Bridgeport Telegram.

To charge President Taft with responsibility for poor Lorimer makes repulsive humor—mixed up with other hard characters, Keating, Evans, Penrose, Barnes, Guggenheim, Koenig, Sherman, Gallagher, Cox, Chilton, the mention of every one included to leave little room for Taft's political honor. What a spectacle!—Waterbury American.

The Milwaukee election proved one thing beyond a doubt—the people do not want a concerted effort against the socialists. It was a case of "any thing to beat the socialists."—Meriden Record.

It is curious logic in which Colonel Goethals indulges when he argues against making the Panama canal free on the ground that coast cities already have lower rates than cities in the interior. The country would be in a sorry predicament if no part of it had cheaper communications than its most inaccessible part.—Springfield Republican.

Striking example of living active busy men in our own age are numerous. So hats off to the old men. And may their years still increase far beyond the limit indicated by the Psalmist.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Nine thousand women registered to vote in Sacramento county last month, but only fifty-five marriage licenses were issued, the small number showing that the women are not yet ready to get married. This seems to show that in California the woman's rights movement is taken seriously by the men.—Providence Journal.

Bible Question Box

Your Bible questions will be answered in these columns or by mail if sent to our Bible Question Box Editor.

Q.—If Satan (the Devil) is the grand general supervisor over the lower regions, and he is to be destroyed, as we read in the Scriptures—(Hebrews ii:14)—who will be appointed to look after the interests of his department after his demise? (Q. E. D.)

Answer.—Not only will Satan be destroyed, but we read also that "hell," the place of supposed fire and brimstone, is to deliver up all the dead that are there and then the place itself destroyed (Revelation xxi:1-4). The "lake of fire and brimstone," as all Bible scholars now know, is the symbolic expression denoting destruction, annihilation, or extinction of being. Death and hell being made to this "lake," would, therefore, signify their destruction, or termination. Demonstrating the truth of this interpretation of the symbols, we find it stated in the 22d chapter and the 4th verse that "there shall be no more death."

It having been destroyed in the "lake of fire and brimstone," Satan will have no successor and the fireproof demons will join the army of unemployed.

An experiment was made recently at the Methodist church at Hillsdale, N. J. The pastor, the Rev. William Hurd, is the choirman as well as the

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Easter

EASTER is drawing near. Every Man will want to appear well attired on Easter Sunday.

Easter and Winter garments are incompatible.

Our store is now in the full bloom of Easter freshness, with handsome Spring ideas greeting you at every turn.

MEN'S SUITS, TOPCOATS, TROUSERS, VESTS, HATS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NECKWEAR,

in correct and exclusive Spring styles.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS for Boys 8 to 18 years.

New and beautiful designs.

Men's Suits \$12.00 to \$25.00

Men's Topcoats \$12.00 to \$25.00

The very highest type of elegance in Ready-to-wear Apparel is represented by the showing in our various lines.

The F. A. Wells Co.

"Good Clothes Store"

preacher. Just before the sermon at Mr. Baring-Gould's house, the Daily News states, twelve boys rose in the front row and marched into the spacious platform pulpit. It was a humorous accompaniment of the tune "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Then, standing in a row, they proceeded to give the "church yell." "Yes, my friends," they shouted, "have you seen Second Timothy, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, 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